BookletChart™

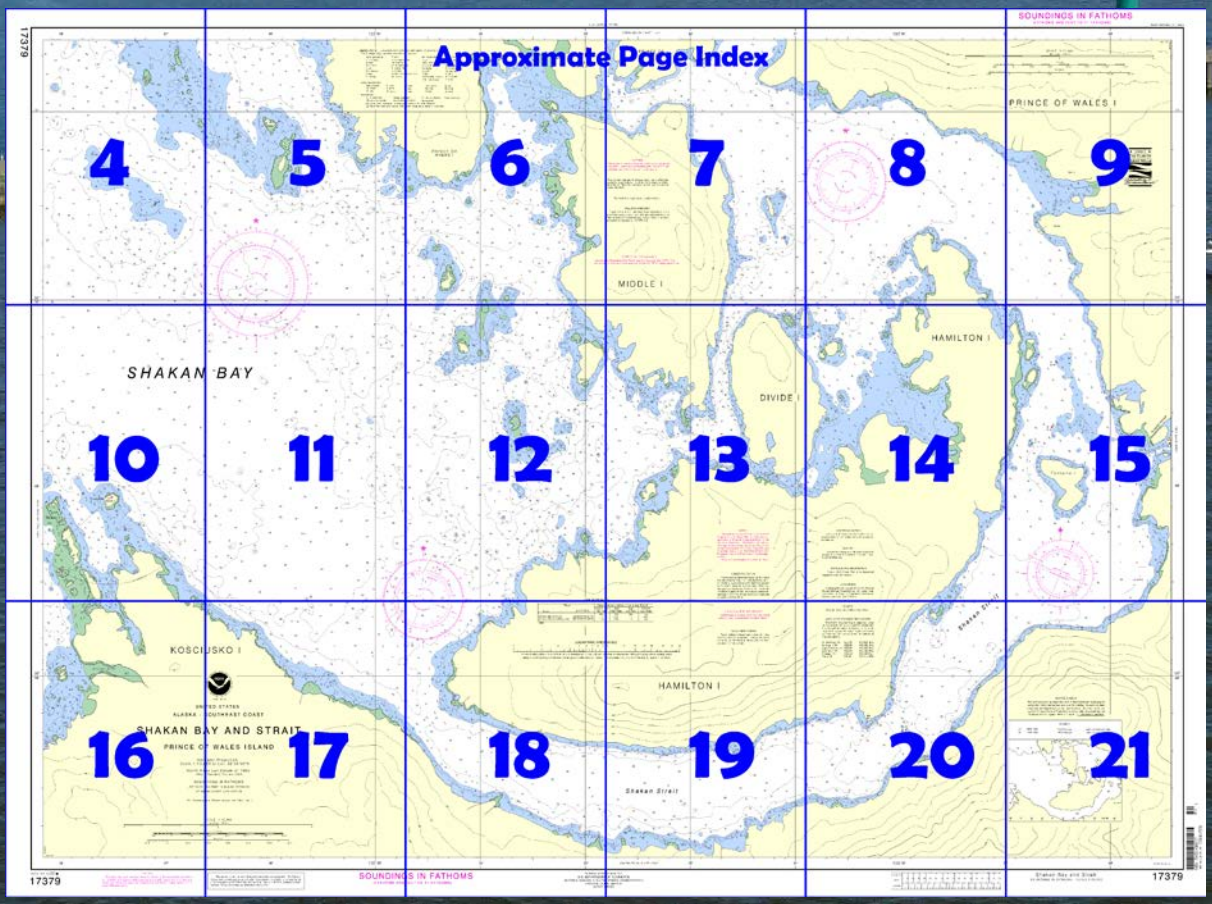
Shakan Bay and Strait

NOAA Chart 17379

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

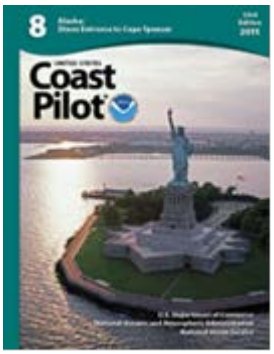
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=17379.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Ruins Point (56°04.0'N., 133°42.0'W.), 8 miles NNE of Cape Pole (chart 17402), is on the S side of the entrance to Shipley Bay. The point is poorly defined and has no prominent features. **Finger Shoal** and other foul ground extend about 0.5 mile from the shore in the vicinity.
Shipley Bay, entered about 2 miles NE of Ruins Point, has good anchorage available at the head. **Bluff Island** is in the middle of the entrance. The vertical E face is a rookery for sea birds; the W side has gradual slopes. Islets and rocks extend about 0.4 mile from the W extremity of the island.

The S approach to Shipley Bay extends between the S tip of Bluff Island and a tiny islet 0.5 mile N of the S shore. The area between the islet and the S shore is mostly foul, and passage should not be attempted except by small craft with local knowledge. A rock awash at minus tides is 1 mile SE of the S tip of Bluff Island; navigable water extends on all sides of this rock that is surrounded by thick kelp and is easily distinguishable at all stages of tide during summer. From a small wooded islet on the N side of the entrance, foul ground extends for about 0.7 mile SE. This constricts the passage to a width of only about 0.5 mile along the S shore. E of this point, however, the bay is generally clear, although the depths are irregular and there are several rocks off the S shore.
About 4 miles from the entrance, the bay is constricted by a promontory jutting out from the S shore. A small wooded islet surrounded by foul ground is off the point. W of the point is a large bight in which are two islands. Anchorage in 3 to 10 fathoms is available in the bight W of the islands; poor holding ground. Winds are reported to draw with great force through the gap to the S during SE storms.
Shakan Bay is on the E side of Sumner Strait about 6 miles NNE of Ruins Point. The bay, including Shakan Strait, is circular in shape. Its entrance is between Shakan Island on the S and the Barrier Islands on the N. The center of the bay is almost filled with islands. At the E extremity of Shakan Strait, the bay connects with El Capitan Passage.
The N shore of the bay is foul for about 1.5 miles offshore and should be avoided. The E part of the outer bay is extremely foul.
The Nipples, 1 mile SE of Shakan Strait, and Mount Calder, N of the bay and 2 miles NE of Barrier Islands, are good landmarks for the bay.
Station Island, off the S point at the entrance, is marked by **Shakan Bay Light** (56°08'57"N., 133°37'33"W.), 25 feet above the water and shown from a small house with a red and white diamond-shaped daymark on a brown skeleton tower on the N side of the island. There are submerged rocks and rocks awash between Station Island and Shakan Island.
Shakan Island, 0.3 mile W of Station Island, is about 18 feet high and is covered by scrubby trees. A rock awash and a 3-fathom shoal are about 0.2 mile and 1.2 miles, NNW and SW, respectively, of Shakan Island. The area S of the islet and E of the 3-fathom shoal has several detached rocks, all marked by kelp, and other dangers. The chart is the best guide.
Shakan Strait, comprising the S part of Shakan Bay, is about 4.6 miles long, averages 0.4 mile in width, and is semicircular in shape. It affords a clear and safe route to El Capitan Passage. The W entrance, marked by a daybeacon on an islet off the SW end of Hamilton Island, is 0.3 mile wide, but between the 5-fathom curves is constricted to about half that, by reefs on both sides. About midway of its length is a 5¼-fathom rocky shoal in midchannel, marked by a buoy, about 0.2 mile E of the daybeacon marking the SE end of Hamilton Island. Off-lying dangers are few, and none is more than 200 yards offshore. A log storage area is along the E shore, 0.5 mile S of the entrance to El Capitan Passage.
Calder Bay is on the N side of Shakan Bay N of Middle Island. Depths shoal gradually from about 9 fathoms at its entrance to the tidal flat about 0.6 mile from the entrance.
Barrier Islands, on the N side at the entrance to Shakan Bay, are two islands with numerous rocks and islets around and between them. A reef extends about 0.7 mile S from the S point of the W island. A rock with 2½ fathoms over it, about 0.7 mile W from that point, is marked on the W side by a lighted bell buoy.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Juneau	Commander 17th CG District Juneau, Alaska	(907) 463-2000

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

The land area is generally heavily wooded

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 6° from the normal variation may be expected in Shakan Strait

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. McArthur, AK	KZZ-95	162.525 MHz
Sukkwan I, AK	KZZ-89	162.425 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK	KZZ-88	162.425 MHz
Zarembo I, AK	KZZ-91	162.450 MHz
Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.317" southward and 6.234" westward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

The contour lines are hill shapes, sketched to afford the navigator a generalized indication of the character of the land forms. They should not be relied upon as lines of equal elevation.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat. 56°08'00"N

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

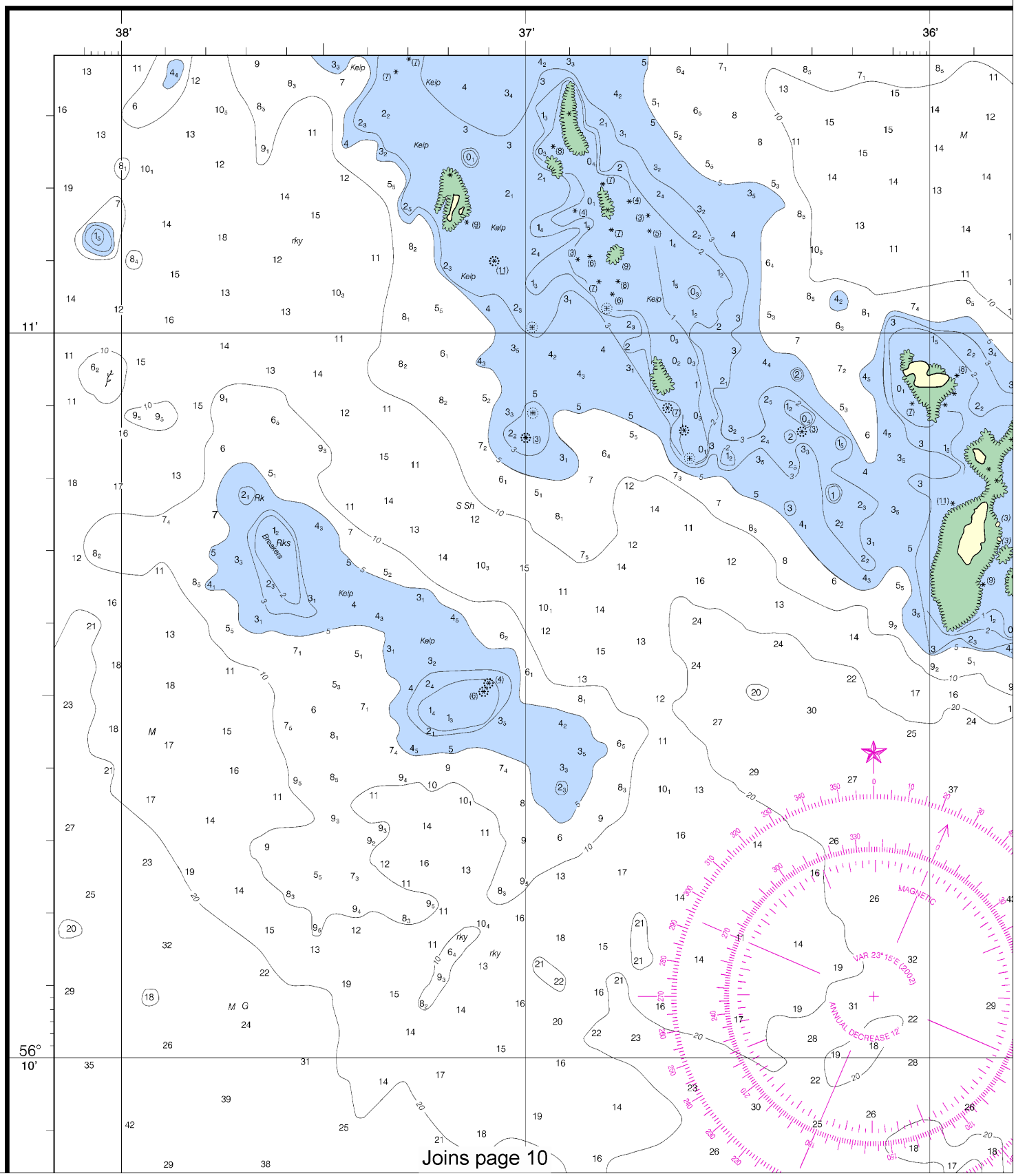
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Shakan Bay Entrance	(56°08'N/133°37'W)	11.7	10.9	1.4	-4.0
Shakan Strait (northeast end)	(56°09'N/133°28'W)	11.4	10.6	1.4	-4.0

(600)



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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

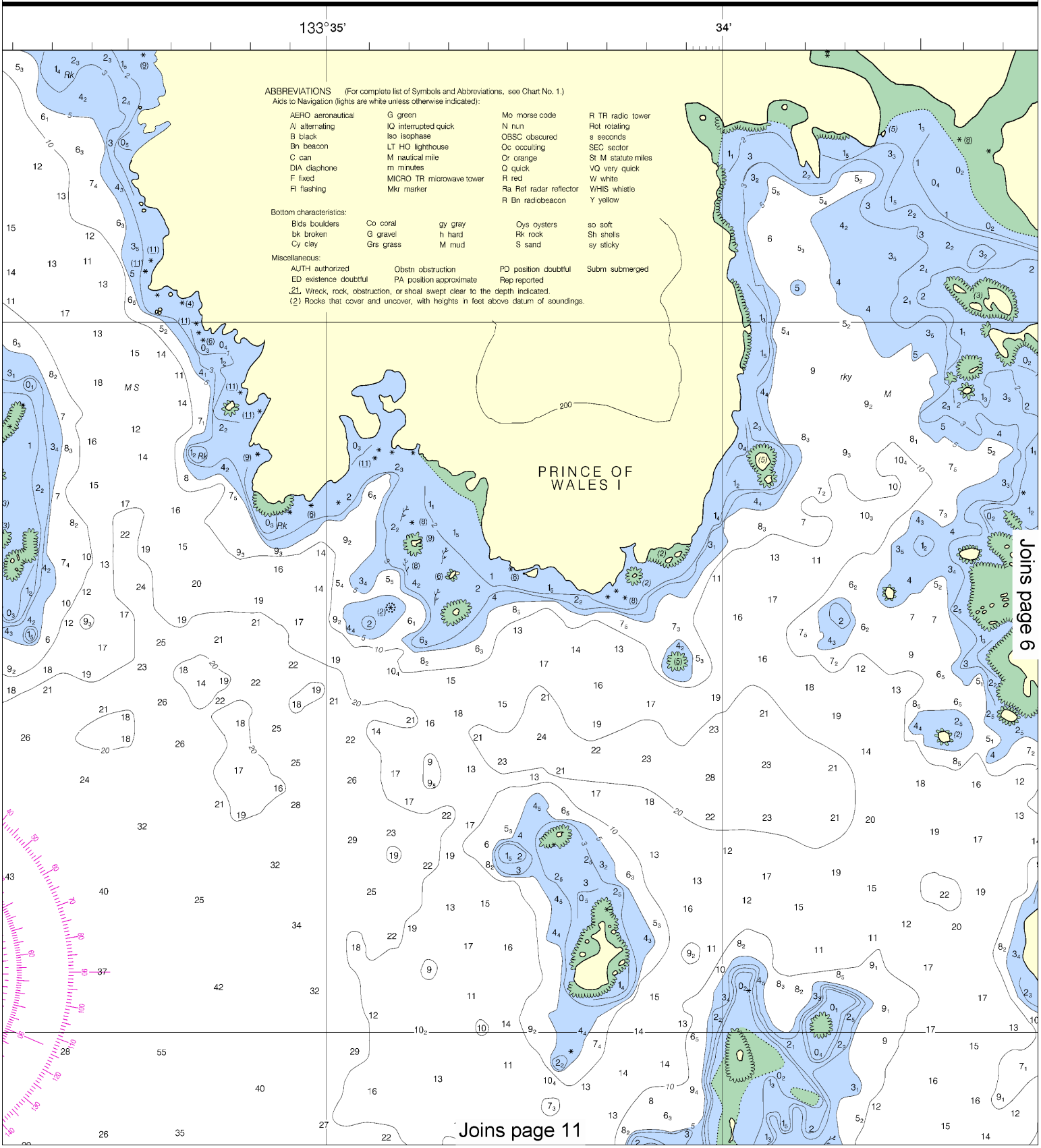
Nautical Miles

0

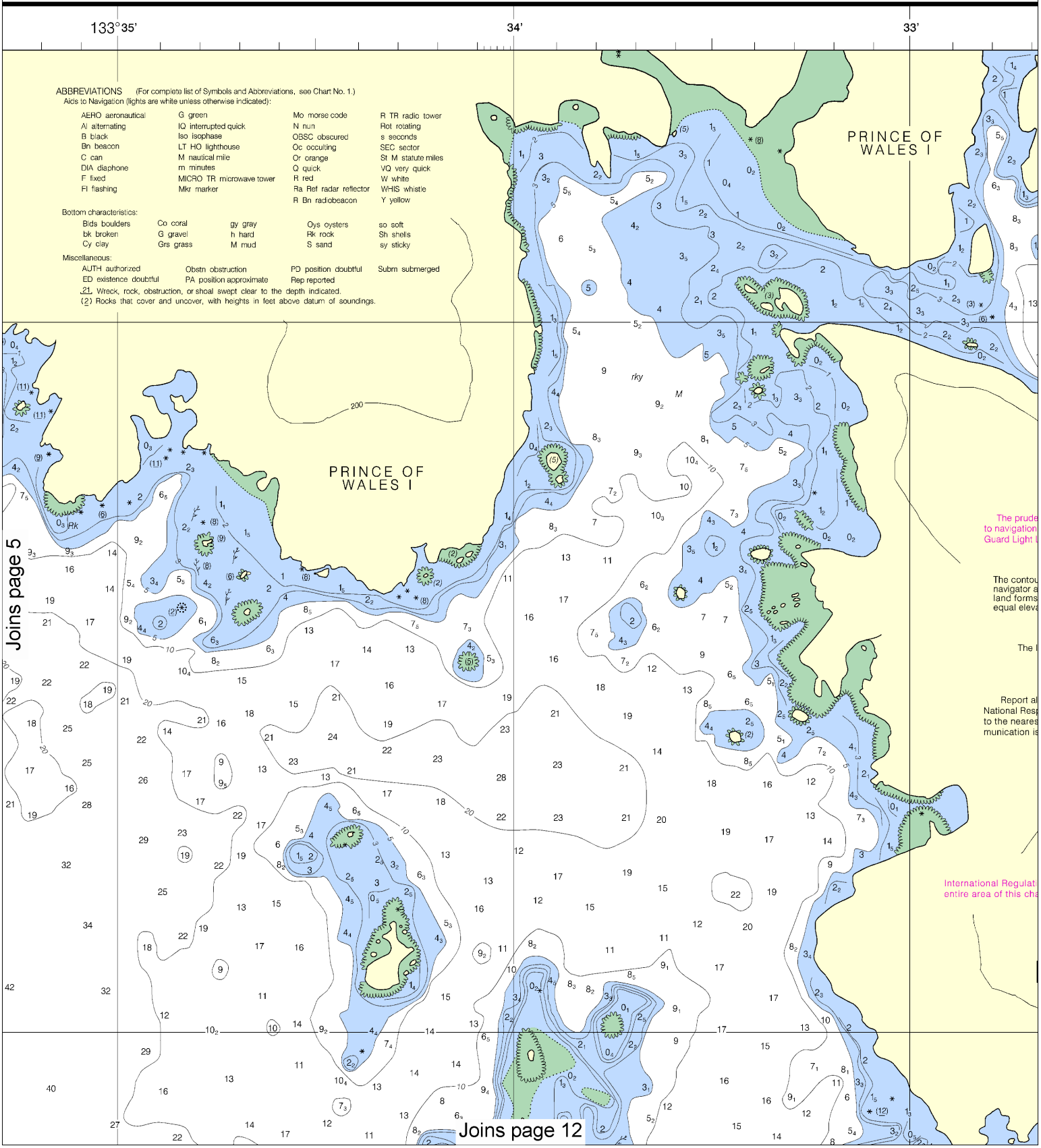
Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:13333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



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Nautical Miles
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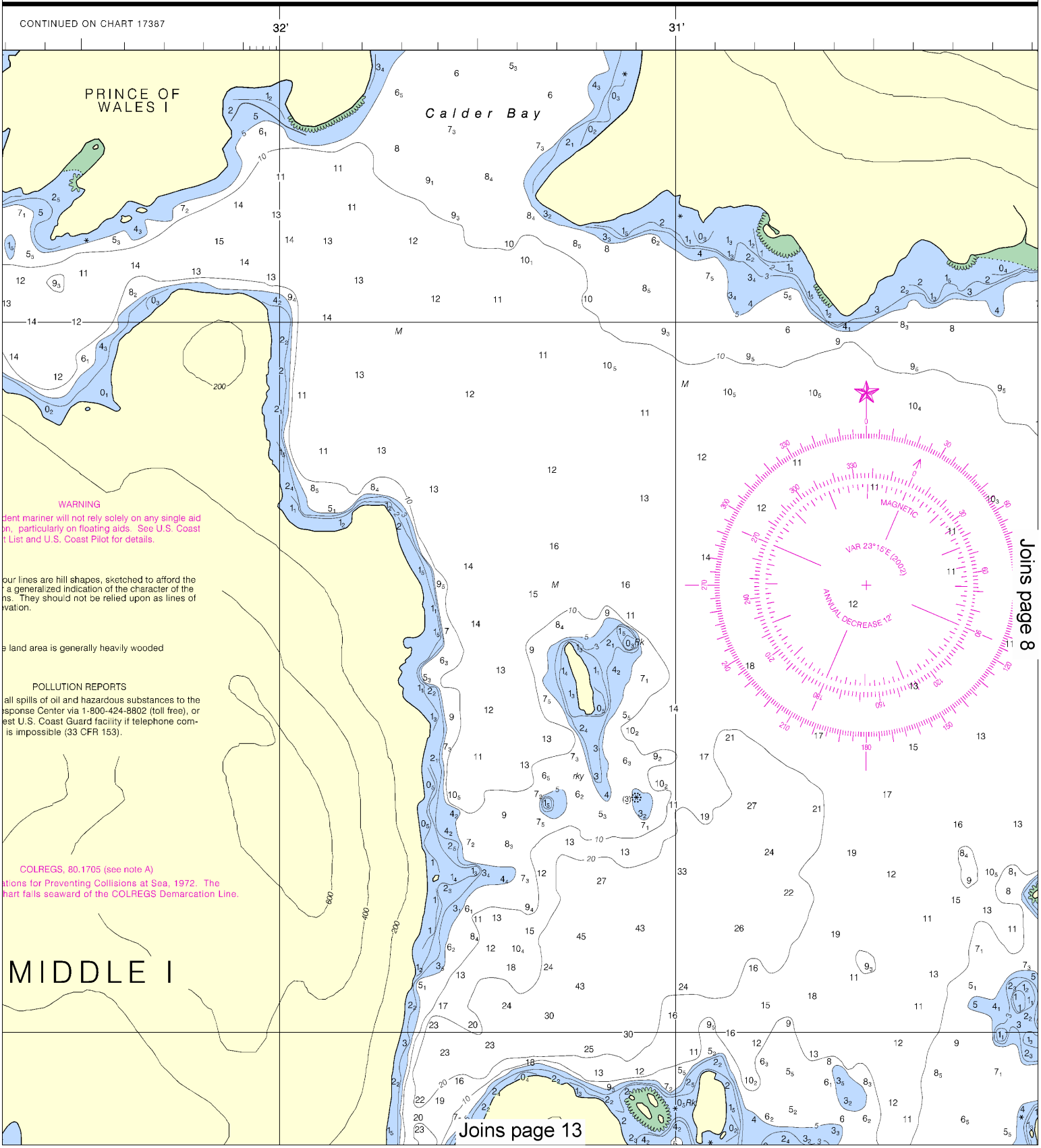
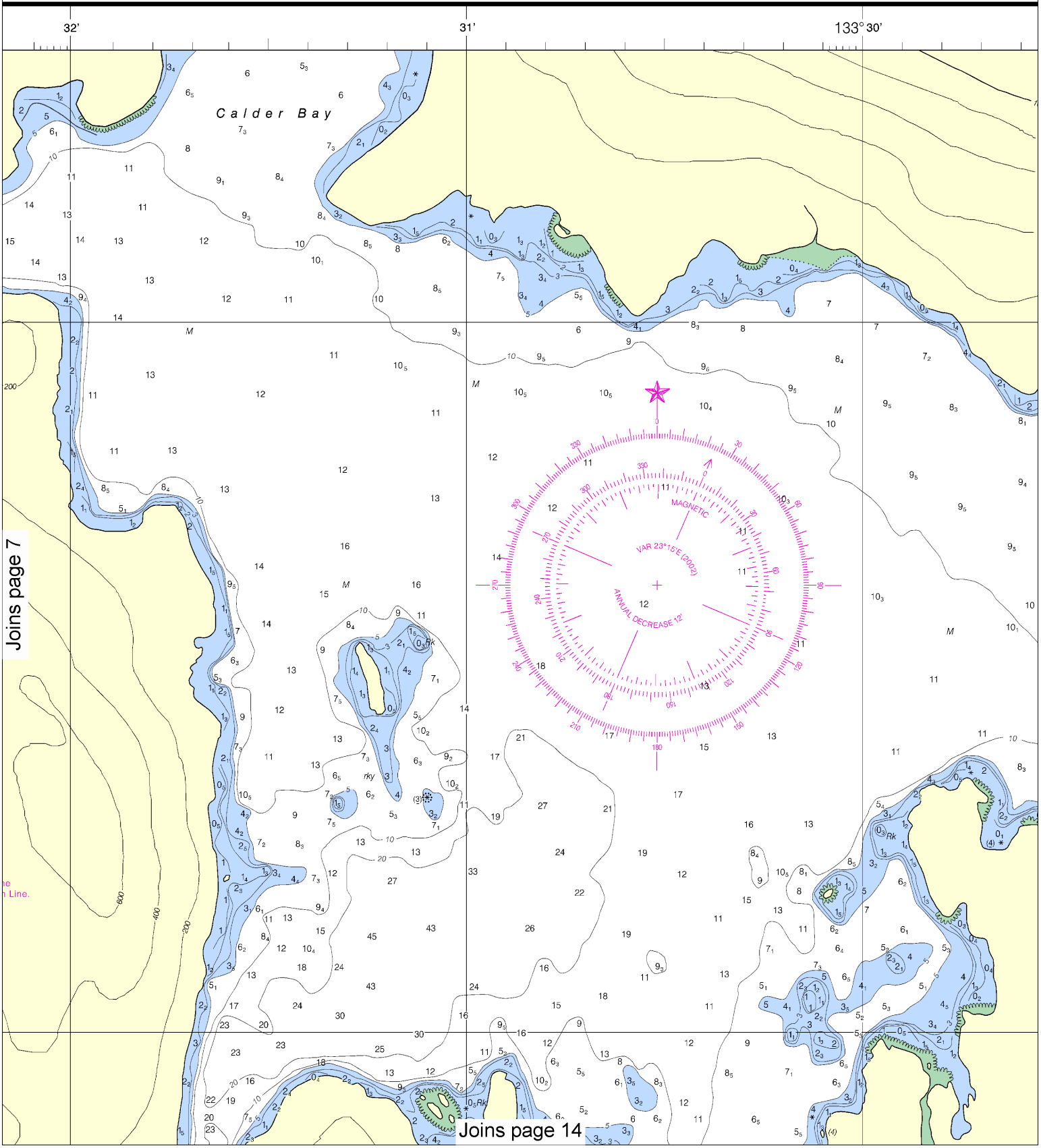


This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4812 11/27/2012,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0912 9/28/2012.



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

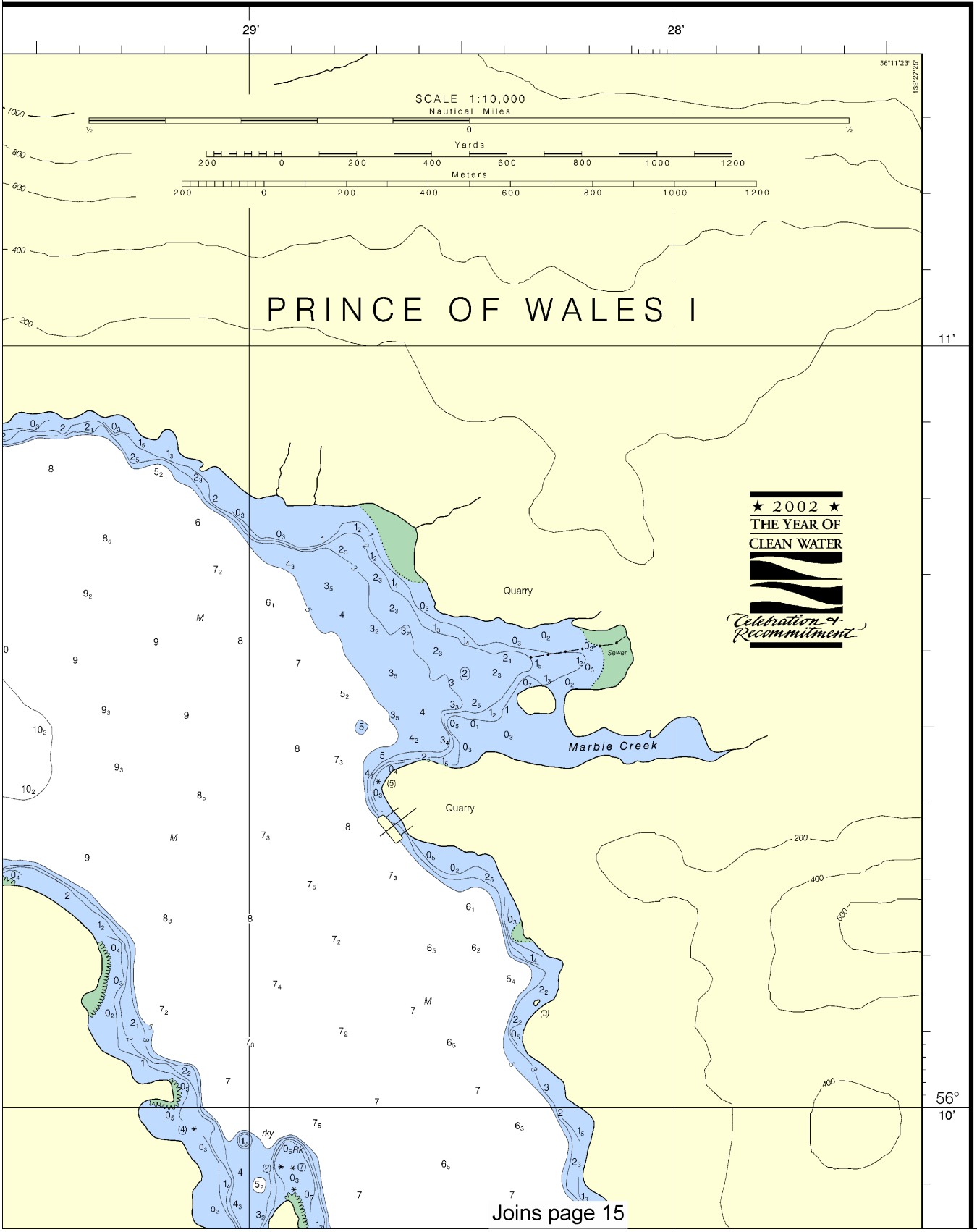
Nautical Miles
0

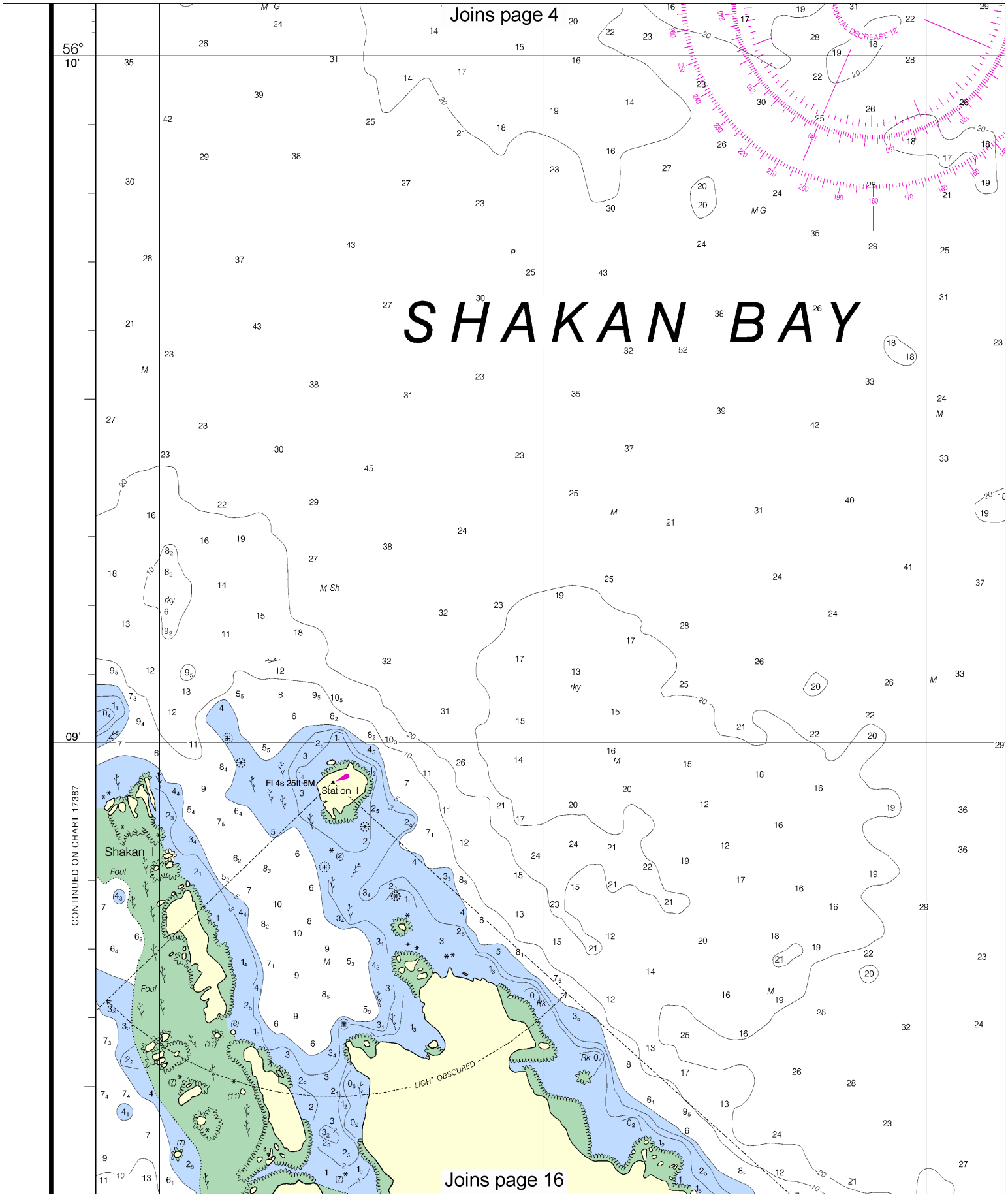
Yards
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)





Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

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Nautical Miles

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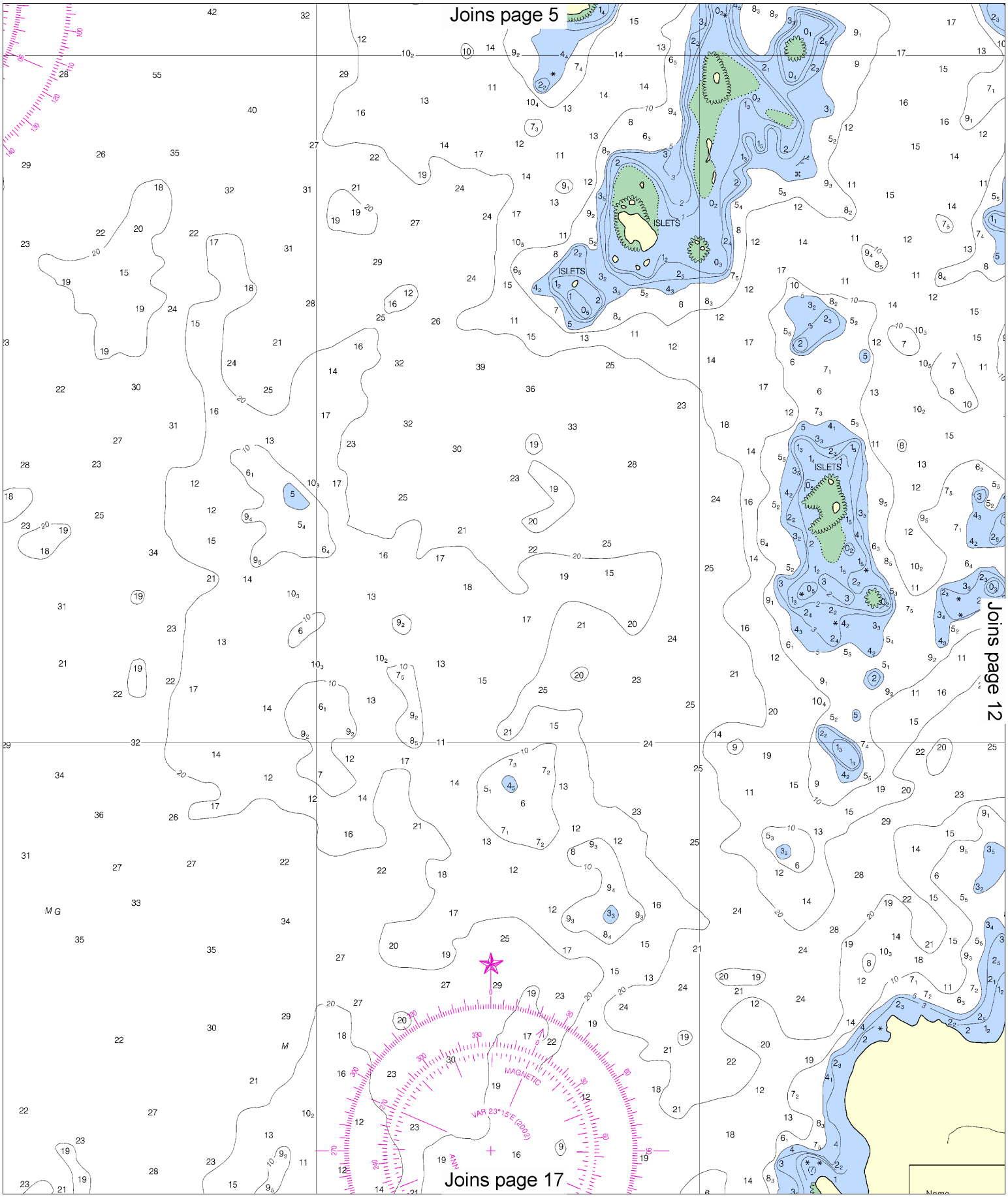
Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.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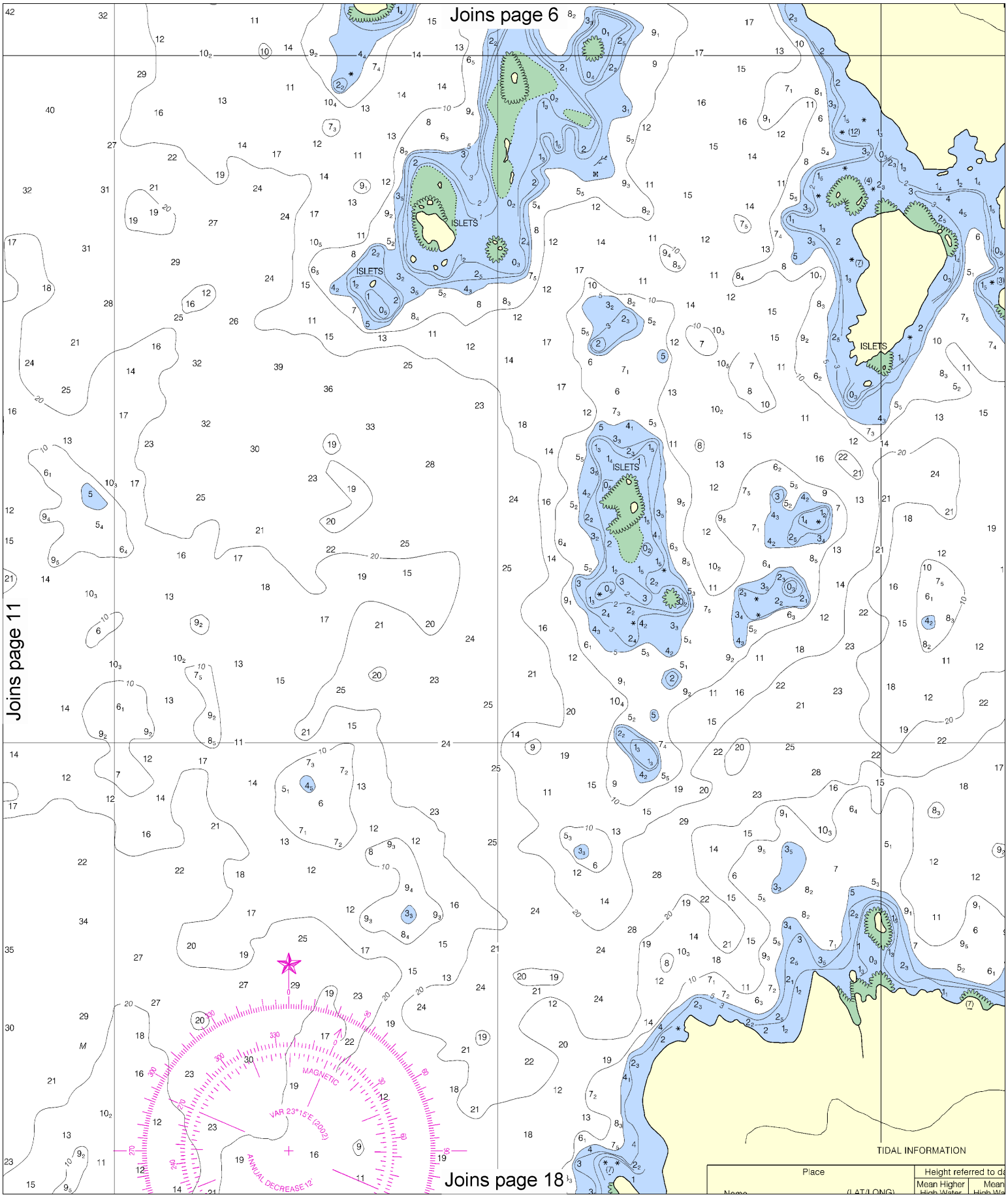

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Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

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Yards

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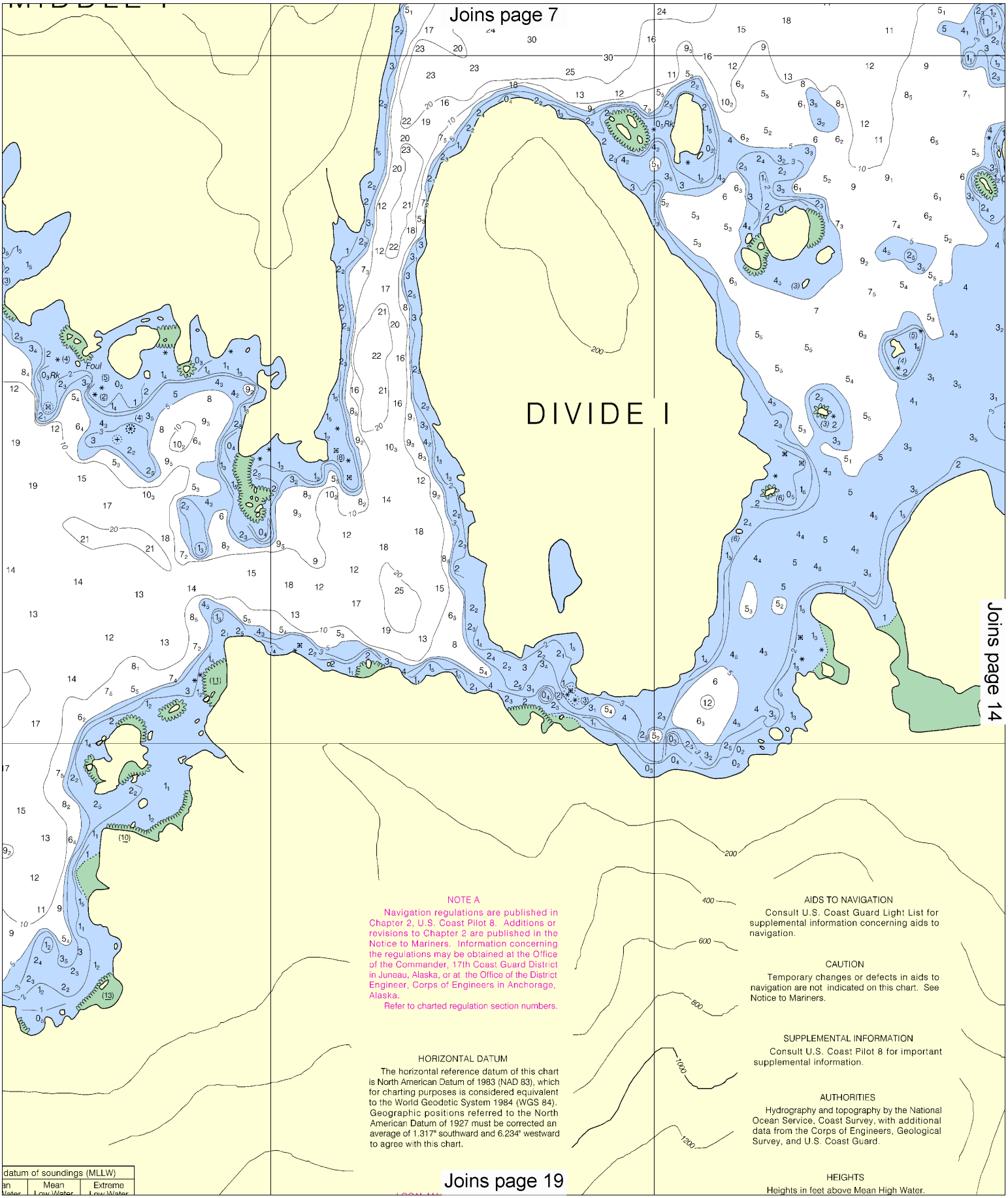
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Joins page 19
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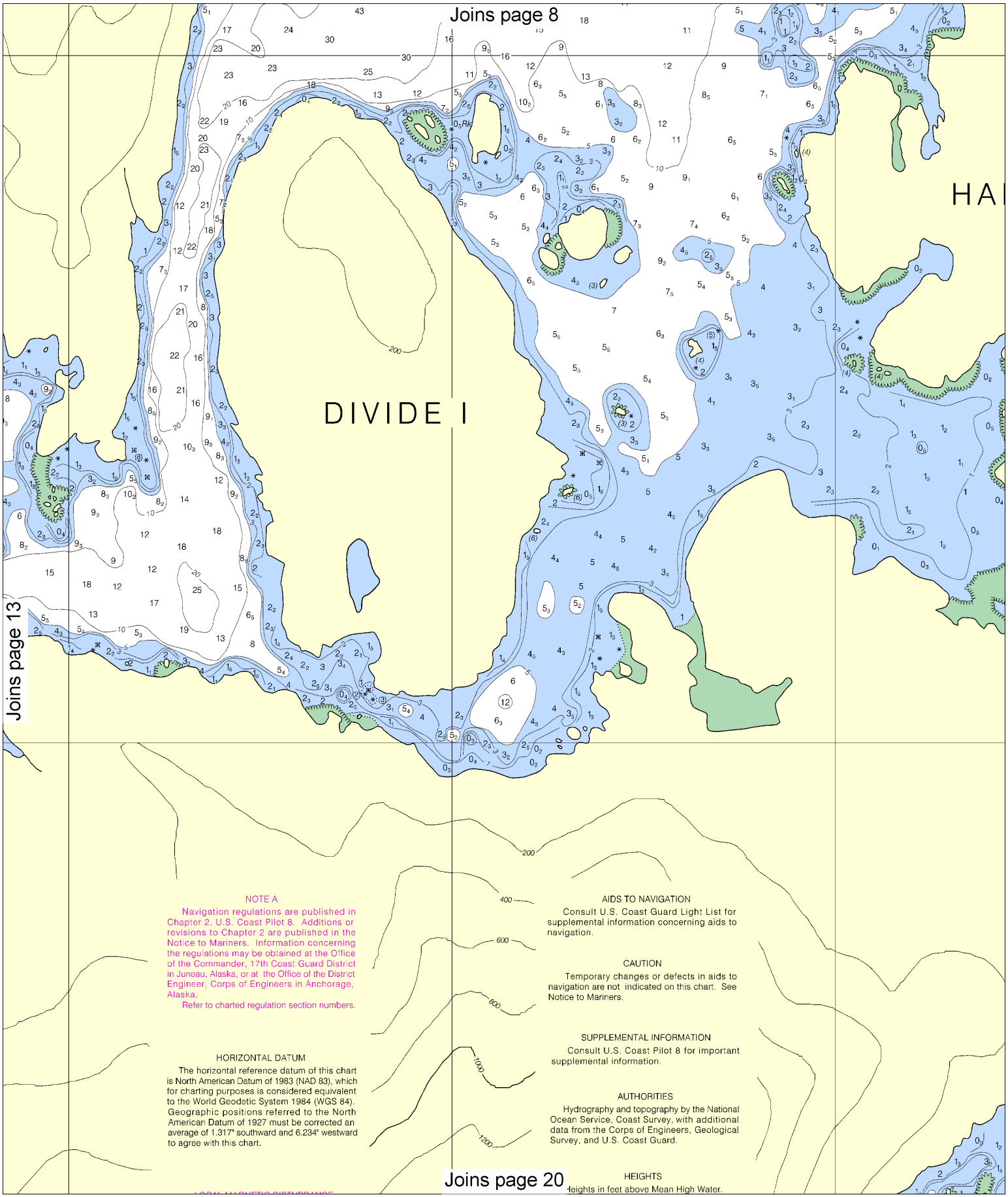
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
datum of soundings (MLLW)
Mean Low Water
Extreme Low Water



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Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles

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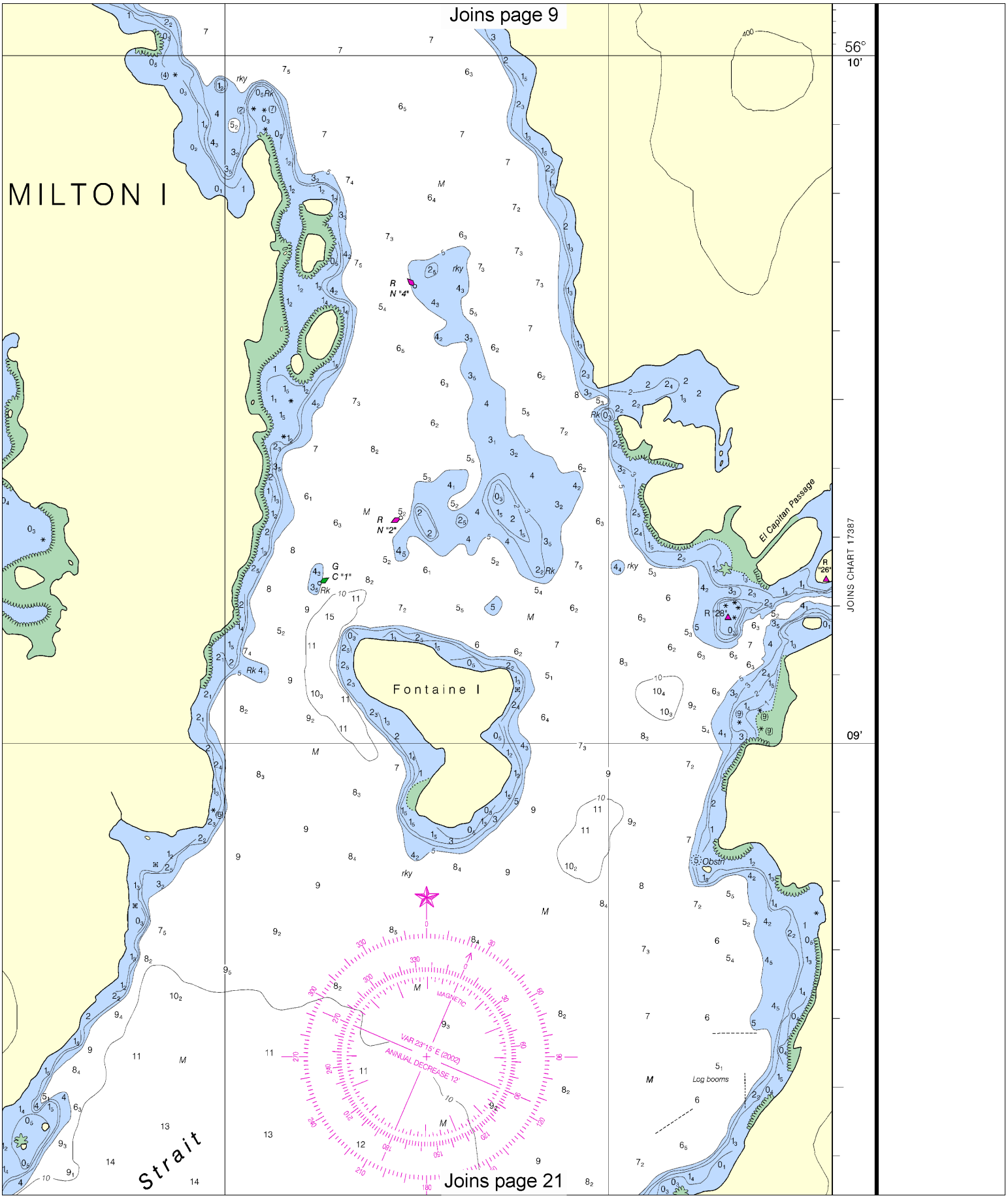
Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.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Strait
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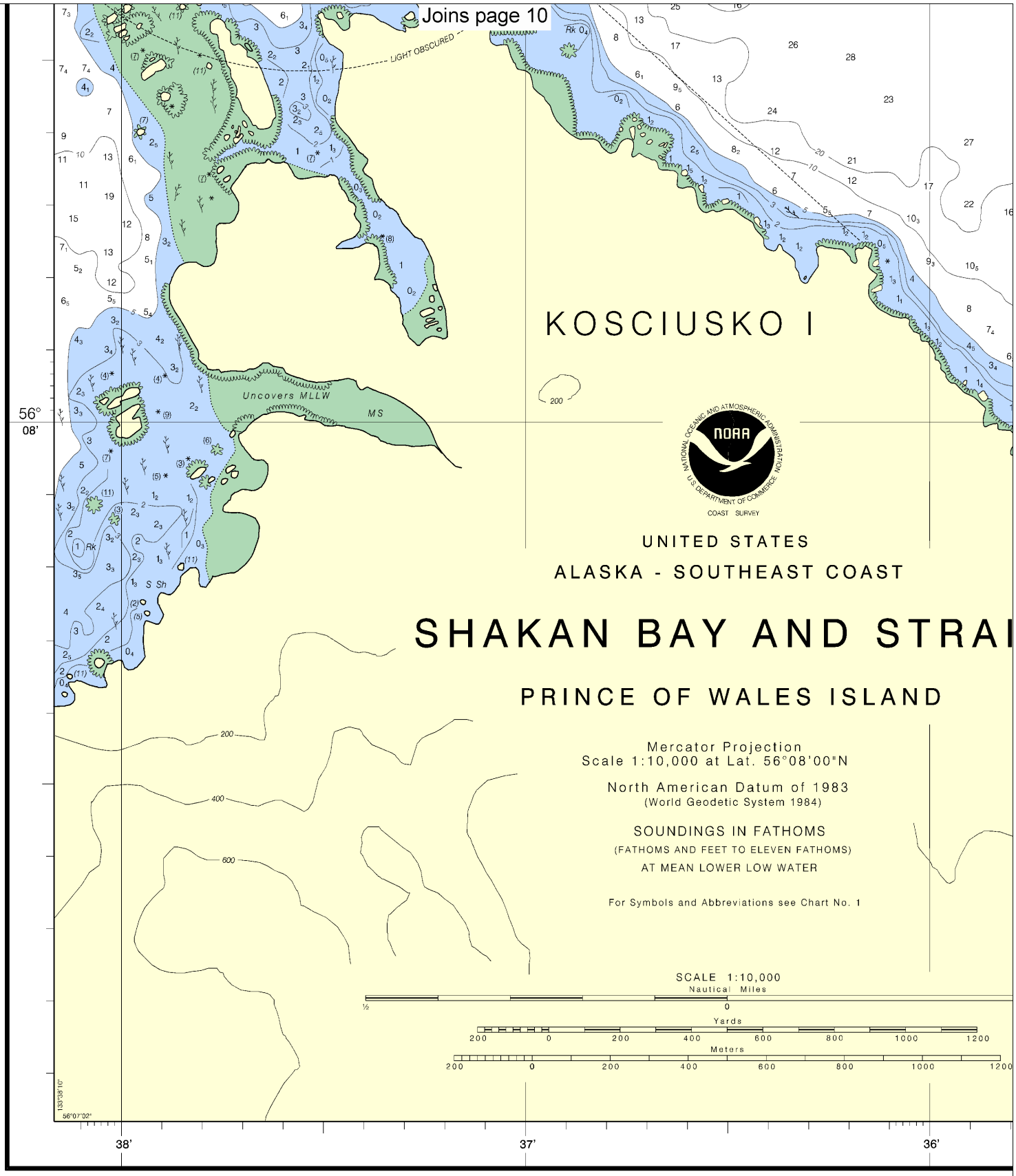

1st Ed., Jan. 12/02 ■

17379

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comm improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Nationa Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

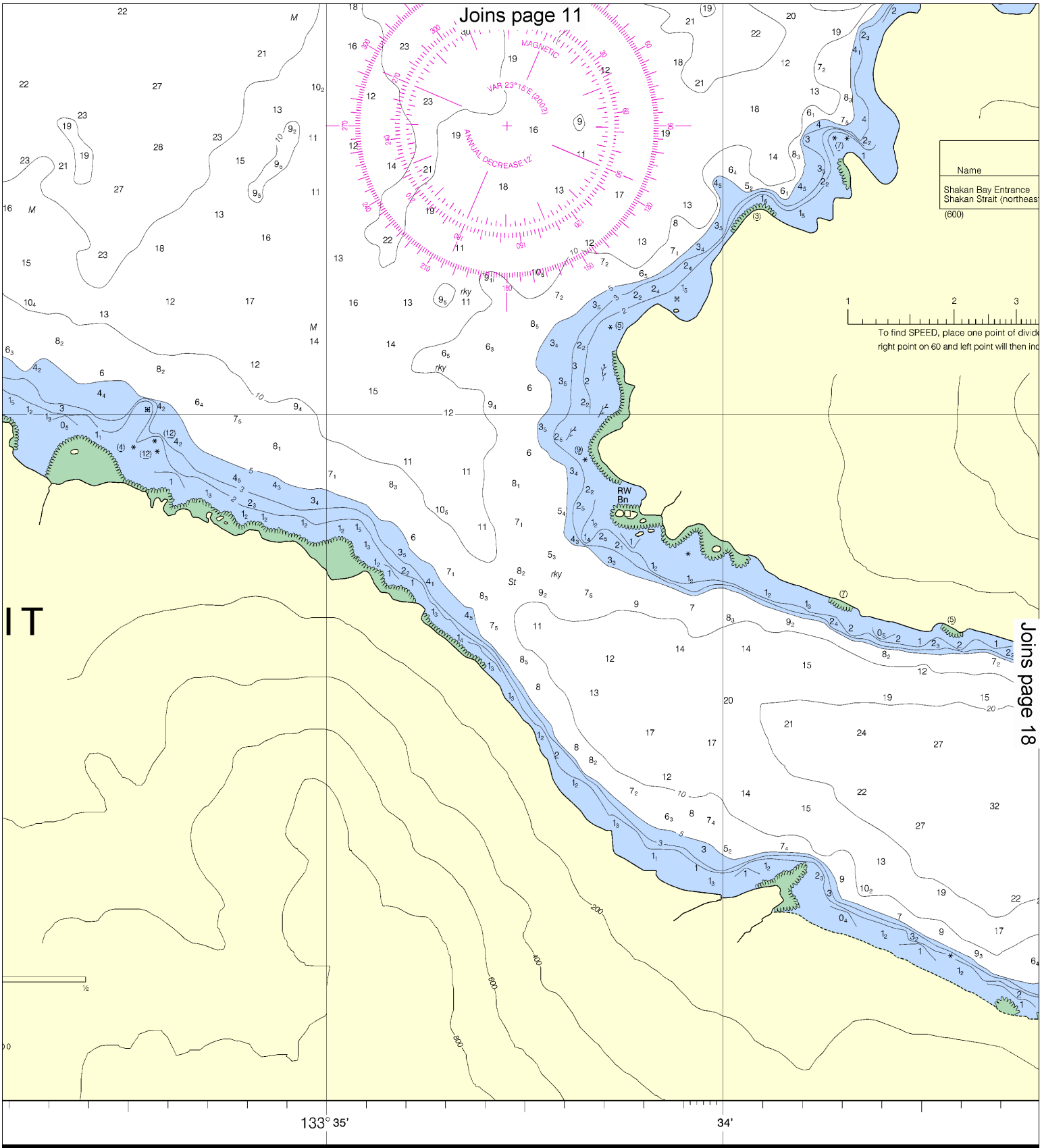
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

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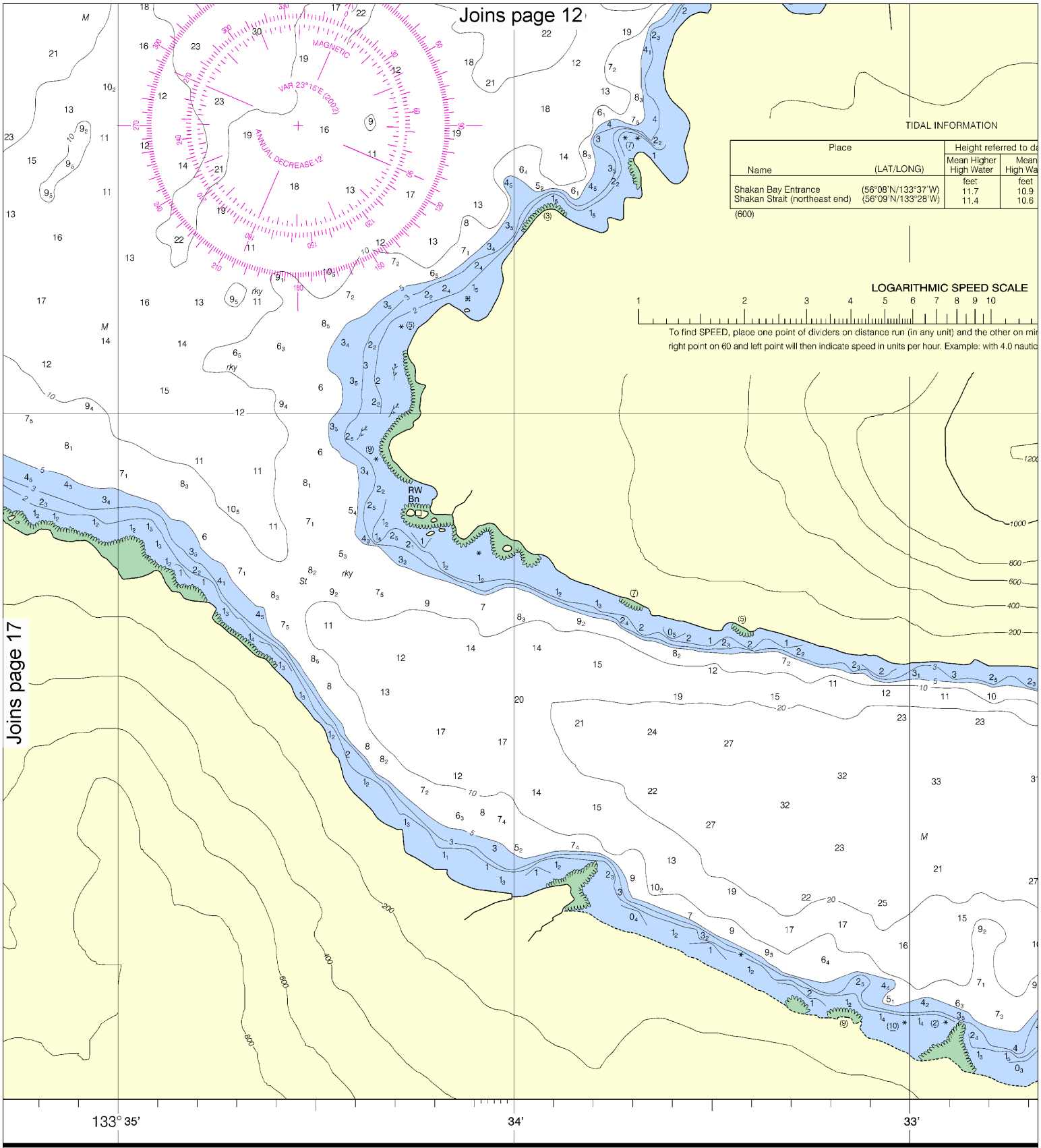

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COM
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVIC
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

0

Yards

200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

Joins page 13

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AUTHORITIES

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Wrangell, AK	WXJ-83	162.40 MHz
Craig, AK	KXI-80	162.475 MHz

datum of soundings (MLLW)

an Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
t	feet	feet
9	1.4	-4.0
6	1.4	-4.0

15 20 25 30 40 50 60

ninutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
tical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

HAMILTON I

Shakan Strait

RW Bn

Joins page 20

CONTINUED ON CHART 17387

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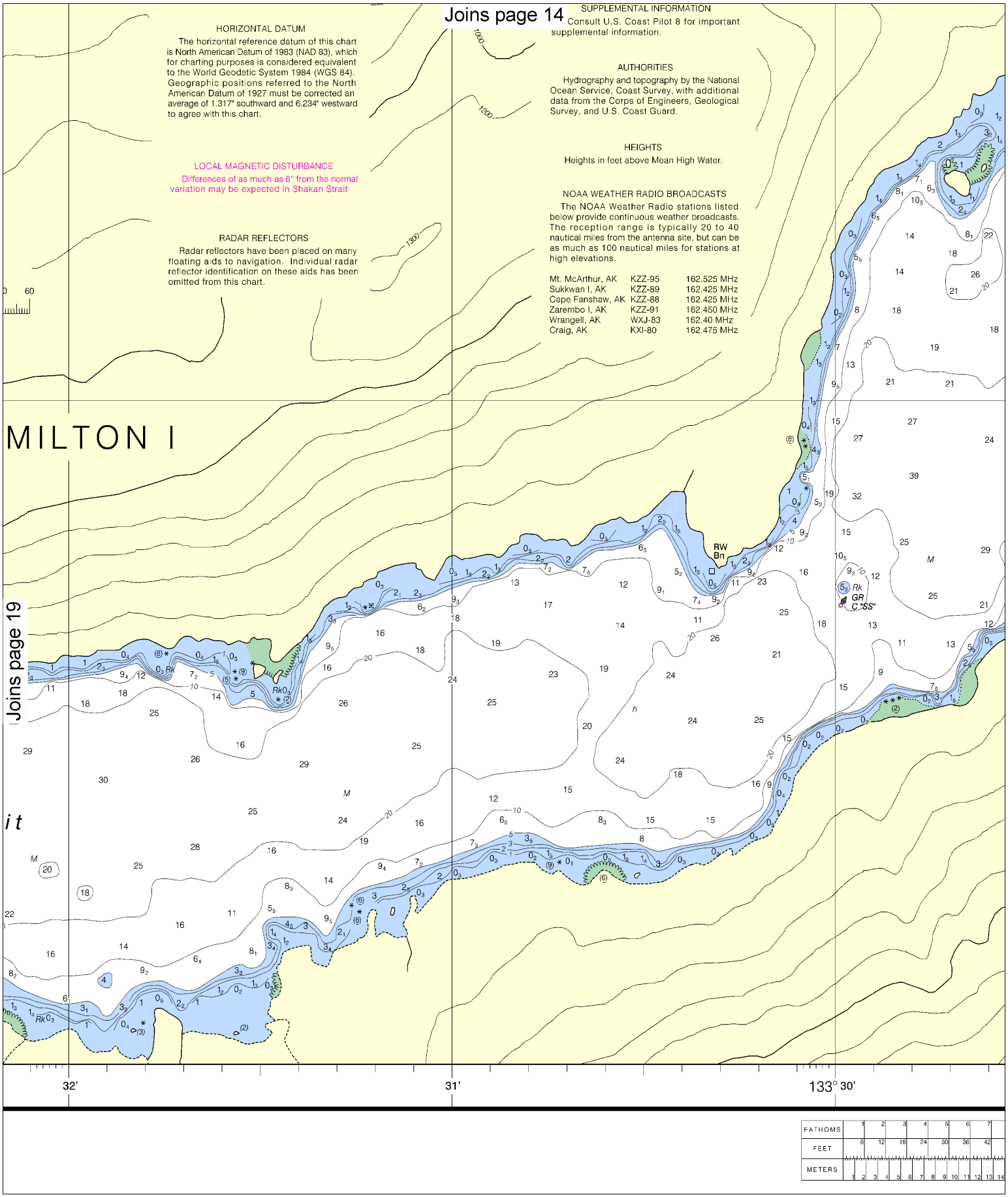


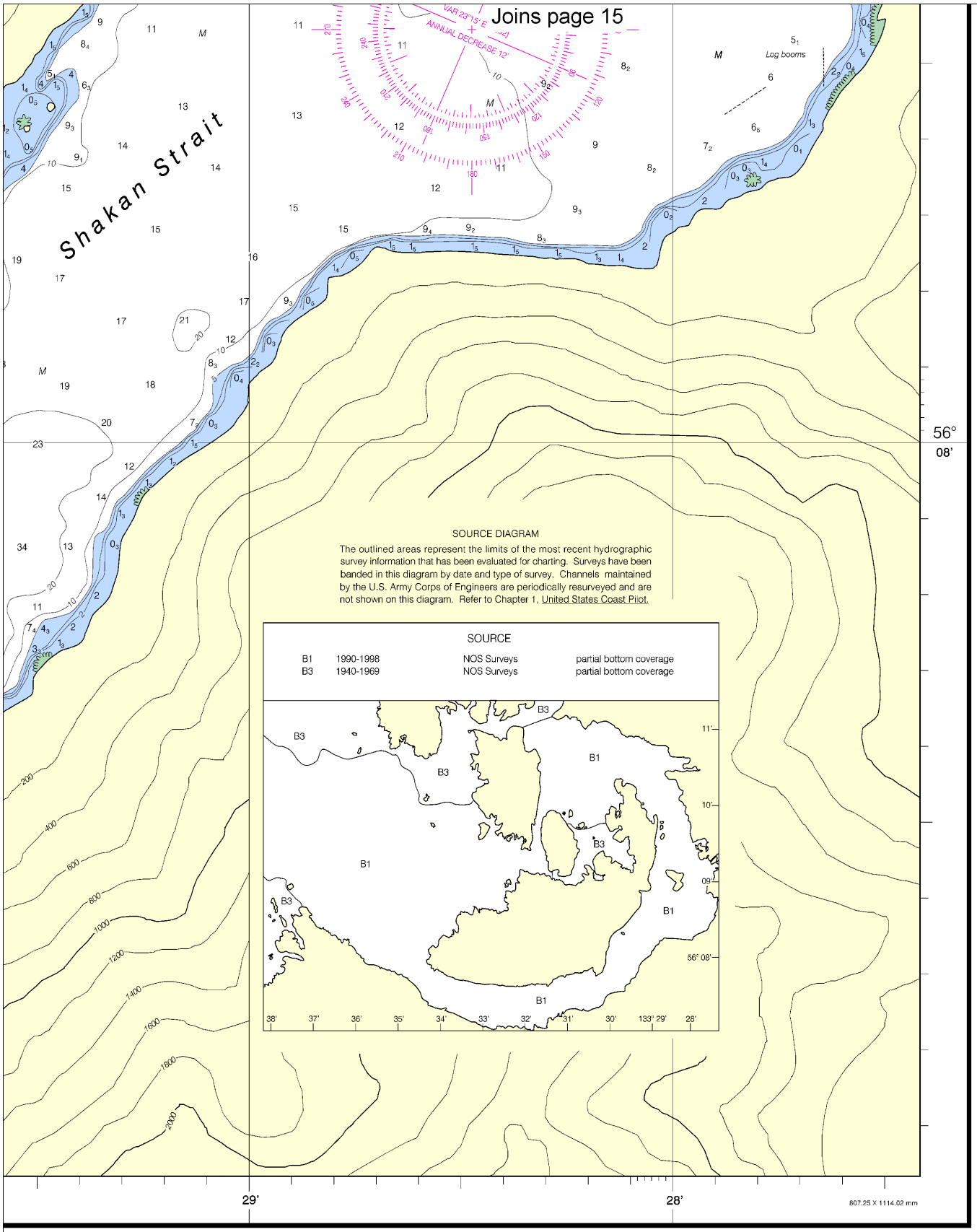
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:10,000~~

Nautical Miles 0

Yards 200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200

See Note on page 5.



ED.NO. 1

NSN 7642014965177

NIMA REFERENCE NO. 17AHA17379

Shaken Bay and Strait

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:10,000

17379

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Online chart viewer	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAAChartViewer.html**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
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Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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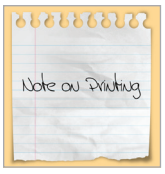

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NOAA's Office of Coast Survey The Nation's Chartmaker